Kasson, and 15 minutes to Mr. Blaine. These two

gentlemen proved, by a reference to facts which

have now been established, as already shown

in THE TRIBUNE, that Mr. Marsh left for Canada

last Friday, before he could possibly have seen the

reports of the Cabinet meeting, held on that day

and Mr. Blaine went even further, and said that he

was authorized to deny that any order had been

given by the Cabinet to prosecute any one, except

ex-Secretary Belknap. The fact still remains, in

spite of this denial, that the Associated Press

reports of that Cabinet meeting, a report which is

generally received by those familiar with the busi-

ness of news gathering in Washington as semi-offi-

cial, did represent the Cabinet as ordering the prose-

cution, not only of Mr. Belknap, but of every one

connected in any way criminally with the case.

When the vote was reached, Mr. Blaine demanded

the yeas and nays, but only ten Republicans voted

against the bill. This sets at rest any suspicion of a

desire on the part of the friends of the Administra-

tion to obstruct investigations; but it is a terrible

satire on the Administration party that the passage

GEN. RICE'S INFLUENCE WITH BELKNAP.

A TEXAN TRADERSHIP OBTAINED THROUGH RICE FOR

INT TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The Committee on Ex-

penditures in the War Department to-day continued

the inquiry into the appointment of post-traders,

and several witnesses were examined. There has

long existed a well established suspicion that between

Secretary Belknap and Gen. Rice there was a myste-

rious bond of interest. Gen. Rice had frequent and

unimpeded access to the Secretary's house and office,

while better men cooled their heels on the doorstep.

He had always a remarkable influence with the Sec-

retary, and could get things done about which no-

body else could be listened to, night and day. He was

a welcome guest at the Belknap mansion, and while

it is not known that there was ever any "addition,

division, and silence" between them, it is well known

that whenever other means failed at the War De-

partment, this Gen. Rice was a useful auxiliary,

and never failed to set the clogged wheels of routine

into speedy action. But Rice was a luxury which

only the prosperous could afford. Gossip has been

busy with the two names for a long time, though

while much is known, little has been allowed to

escape thus far. Army officers are very well in-

formed in regard to the influence of Gen. Rice, but

A case of some interest, as showing Gen. Rice's

ourse of action, was recited by a witness to-day.

He testified that some time ago he sought an ap-

pointment as post-trader in Texas. He tried every

means in his power to obtain the appointment, but

failed. He was at last induced to apply to Gen.

Rice. The field was looked over, the advantages of

the place canvassed, and a bargain made. It

was thought there would be a clear profit

drawn between Gen. Iffee and the applicant,

wherein it was stipulated that if the appointment

was obtained the former should have an equal share

in the profits. Gen. Rice was not long in having the

man appointed, but the place was not as good as was

supposed, and there was some difficulty in stocking

it, so nothing of value came from this case. Gen.

Rice has been summoned, and will be expected to

tell what he knows of post-traderships, and other

D. C. Forney of The Sunday Chronicle testified that

he had been offered a position as post-trader, but

had declined it. Other witnesses were examined,

but nothing of importance occurred. There are over

The Committee will probably take up the Ken-

tucky Central Railroad case to-morrow and examine

George H. Pendleton as to what he knows as to the

payment of money to that Company and whether to

his knowledge any of it ever slipped into the hands

THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL CLAIM.

NOT REJECTED BY SECRETARY STANTON OR HIS

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON March 8 .- The records of the

War Departments'n regard to the claim of the Kentucky

his successors. The road was paid the so-called

'Military rates" from 1862 to 1864, but received al

such payments under written protest, claiming that it was entitled to be treated in the same manner as the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Louisville and

Nashville Railroad. Those roads, in consequence of

being within the region of hostile operations,

were paid nearly the full rates charged to indi-

riduals during the same period. It was shown

that this road running from Covington to

Lexington was in proportion to its total amount of busi-

ness as much subjected to increased expenses by the in-

cursions and occupation of the enemy as either of the

oads above named; but, in the flual settlement allowed

by Secretary Belknap, it was paid for its services at

services the rates it claimed for the two previous years.

their protests and understandings had with

ceived the partial payments, and this portion of the

claim remained unsettled until the Fall of 1870. In the

meantime the road had been so d by its bondholders and

bougat in by Mr. Bowler of Cincinnati, who became im-

mediately involved in litigation concerning it. Upon his

F nally, George H. Pendleton, as the Executor of Mr.

Bowles, again asked the still pending claim to be con-sidered. Gen. Melgs renewed his former objection, and

Secretary Belknap thereupon referred the case to Gen.

Dunn, then the law officer of the War Department. The

latter gave it a careful examination during the several nonths it remained in his office, and reported upon the

questions involved, recom ending the payment of

the claim. This report was approved by Secretary Bel-

knap, May 29, 1871, and after consideration by the Third

Auditor and Second Controller of the Treasury, who had

power to overrule the Secretary, the claim was, on their

approval, paid on June 12, 1871. The grounds upon which this favorable action was taken are fully set forth in Gea. Dunn's report, which is now understood to be it the possession of the Congressional Committee.

ORVIL GRANT TO TESTIFY TO-DAY.

gressman from Texas, and Gen. Cook were before the

House Committee to-day. Orvil Grant, a brother of the

President, asked the Committee to excuse him from testi-

fying until to-morrow, and as he was leaving

the room he was served with several subpense to

appear before other committees. Recorder S. Wolf was

examined as to his knowledge of any appointments, and his evidence showed that he had simply recommended the retention of a Mr. Friedhander as post-rader, and who was finally retained by a telegraphic request of Mr. Degener, ex-member of Congress from Texas.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

LITTLE ROCK, March 8 .- A Democratic State Con-

BUFFALO, March 8.—The trial of George D. Lord s set down for Monday, March 13.

ALBANY, March 8.—There is a heavy freshet in the tver here. The Central Railroad track is submerged at points retween Fonds and Amsterdam.

COLUMBUS, Olio, March 8.—A bill was passed in the Senate today authorizing the Governor to appoint ave Mctropolitan Police Commissioners for Cincinnati.

New-Orleans, March S.—A Committee of Conservative Democratic members of the House have issued a long sudress to the State, in ropy to Gov. Kellogg's answer to the articles of impeacument.

Washington, March 8 .- Gen. Clark, a Con-

the Quartermaster, from whom they

leath further delays occurred.

Central Ranfroad, show that it was no

by Secretary Stanton, nor by

SUCCESSORS-HOW MR. PENDLETON BECAME IN-

two dozen witnesses yet to be examined.

matters in the War Department.

in the place of \$15,000. A contract

they are secretive as to their knowledge.

HALF THE PROFITS-HIS MYSTERIOUS SUCCESS

of such a bill was necessary.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

## WASHINGTON.

THE REJECTION OF MR. PINCHBACK. SENERAL SIGH OF RELIEF-AN INCUBUS ON SEN-ATE PROCEEDINGS FOR THREE YEARS AT LAST GOT RID OF-ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- There will be throughent the country, as there has been in Washington this evening, expressions of profound satisfaction ever the action of the Senate to-day, not so much on account of the fact that Mr. Pinchback has been set aside, but because the case is at last settled, and cannot reasonably intrude itself again on the public notice. For more than three years this nauscating subject has been beneath the nostrils of Senators; and whatever was up, or whatever was put aside, or whatever was wanting, Mr. Pinchback has seemed always to be in order. If business lagged a little in the Senate, Mr. Morton brought up Mr. Pinchback. If there was a pressure and a contest between sections or between interests, Mr. Morton always brought forth harmony with Mr. Pinchback. But for that subject, recreation and abstaining from much foolishness might have ome to the Senate, Mr. Kellogg might have been left in obscurity, and Senator Carpenter might never have acknowledged that \$1,000 would relieve him of his condition of being "desperately short," The tase is now settled, at least for the present, and visitors can go to the Senate galleries without the fear that Mr. Pinchback will be rung in their ears

The regular report will convey to the reader the way in which Mr. Pinchback's claims were rejected, and the votes that produced the result. The Senate was nnexpectedly full to-day, and every Senator was accounted for except Mr. Burnside. The vote was first taken on Mr. Edmunds's amendment, which was to the effect that Mr. Pinchback was not entitled to a seat. On this amendment the vote was 30 to 29, and it was carried. The next vote was the adoption of the resolution as amended, and was the same in every respect. A full Senate numbers 74. The seat Mr. Pinchback was contending for is now vacant, and therefore 73 was the full number to be counted. There were five pairs, making ten votes. Mr. Burnside was absent, and although he had been repeatedly telegraphed to, he failed to respond, and did not pair or indicate how he would vote. There is only one remaining vote to be accounted for, which is that of Mr. Robertson of South Carolina, who was present but refused to vote. There are three native Republican Senators from the South, namely, Messrs. Alcorn, Hamilton, and Robertson. Two of them were in favor of Mr. Pinchback and the other, Robertson, would have voted for Mr. Pinchback if it would have gained him admission. The Republicans who voted against Mr. Pinchback, were, including the pairs, Messrs. Booth, Christiancy, Dawes, Edmunds,

both the Morrills, Paddock, and Wadleigh.

The vote of to-day makes a vacancy, which Gov. Kellogg cannot fill, and the Legislature is not in session. Mr. Pinchback takes his defeat very philosophically, and says he will return to Louisiana, carry the Legislature next November, and come back next Winter with an entire new set of credentials, which will have to be received. After the vote today, he telegraphed to his friends in New-Orleans, saying that he had been stabbed in the house of his friends, and that the old abolition State of Vermont had sacrificed him.

## THE EMMA MINE DISGRACE. 80 HALT IN THE INVESTIGATION-THE PULL STORY

TO BE BROUGHT OUI-GOV. SWANN'S MOMENT-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The report that the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee are opposed to spending further time in the investigation of Minister Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine scandal is untrue. The Chairman of the Committee, Gov. Swann, did contemplate introducing a resolution discharging the Committee from further consideration of the subject, but it had been prepared without consultation with other members; and even he seems to have become convinced that such a course would not be a wise one, for at a meeting of the Committee this morning he did not present the resolution referred to for consideration. The Committee was found to be unanimously of the opinion that the investigation ought to be pursued without regard to the resignation of Minister Schenck, and thought that the country had a right to know what foundation there is for the reports which have so long been urrent in regard to Gen. Schenck's connection with this matter, and whether there is occasion for the House to take further action in it or not. By the precedent recently set by the House in Mr. Belknap's case, Minister Schenck, notwithstanding his resignation may be impeached, should be be found guilty of high crimes or misdemeanors in office; and there is no doubt that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would recommend his impeachment, if half of the accusations which have been made against

NAVY DEPARTMENT CORRUPTION. CONFESSIONS OF THE RECUSANT WITNESS WOLFF-CLERKS FREELY BRIBED TO REVEAL DEPARTMENT SECRETS-WOLFF'S FAINTING FIT IN THE HOUSE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 8 .- Mr. Wolff, the witness who refused to answer certain questions put to him by the Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday, was not long in changing his mind and concluding to give the Committee the benefit of all his knowledge in the matter now under investigation, after having been arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms. At a meeting of the Committee, held this morning, he is said to have replied that he had taken money from Mr. Brown's office to officers in the Navy Department, and that it had been paid to certain clerks, whom he named. He also said that he did know of percentages having been paid to clerks in the Navy Department for promoting the interests of his employer,

The Committee, thinking that the best interests of the investigation would be best subserved by keeping secret for the present the details of his examination, refused to give any very definite information in regard to it. It is reported, however, that the examination disclosed a system of bribery by which the Government has been defrauded of very large sums of money. The method adopted, it is said, was for the contractor, Brown, to submit bids to the Navy Department for furnishing certain supplies, and subsequently, through corruption of clerks, to obtain them again from the Department and charge the prices named in them. This system of fraud was very similar to that discovered in the Post-Office Department about a year ago, except that in the latter case the conspirators counterfeited the seal of the department, and placed among their bids regularly submitted bogus bids, prepared after they had learned the rates at which other contractors

Two clerks in the Navy Department seem to have been implicated in these fraudulent practices, and they were at once summoned before the Naval Committee, and will not only be confronted with the evidence against them, but will be allowed to give such explanation as they may desire. S. P. Brown, the contractor implicated, telegraphed to the Committee from Philadelphia that he would at once return to Washington and give his testimony before the Committee. This is not the first time that his name has been mentioned in connection with frauds on contracts, but when investigations have previously been made he has always managed to cover up his corrupt practices if he has been guilty of

Mr. Wolff was brought into the House by the Ser-

geant-at-Arms after the morning hour to-day, and just as Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Naval Committee, was about to move his discharge, he fell to the floor in a fainting fit. This caused considerable excitement for a few minutes, but he was removed to another room in the Capitol, and business

SALE OF A WEST POINT APPOINTMENT. THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID TO CONGRESSMAN HAYS OF ALABAMA ON CADET BEARDSLEY'S BE-

HALF-INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 8.-Some interesting facts bave recently come to light in connection with the appointment of a cadet at the Military Academy by Representative Charles Hays of Alabama. Soon after the election to Congress of Scott Lord of Utica, in November, 1871, Mrs. Mary Beardsley applied to him for an appointment for her son to West Point Military Academy, Mr. Lord informed her that he should make the appointment only after a competitive examination. The young man did not appear among the candidates for such examination. Mr. Lord now has in his posession a draft drawn by a bank in Utica on the National Park Bank in New-York for \$3,000, and this draft, indorsed by Elie Charlier of New-York, is said to have been paid for the appointment of young Beardsley to the position he now holds at West Point. It is reported also that Cadet Beardsley went to Alabama, remained a short time in Mr. Hays's district, and then appeared at the Military Academy as Mr. Hays's appointee. His family resided then and still reside either in Utica or in Herkimer County, New-York. Mr. Lord has asked the Secretary of War for a record of this appointment, in order to ascertain whether the young man was represented as a resident of Alabama or not at the time he entered the Military Academy. The law touching the residence of cadets is as follows:

They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of the cadets appointed at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

The facts that young Beardsley resided in New-York State one, two, or three months before the time of his appointment, that his family still live there, and that \$3,000 is reported to have been paid for his appointment, are sufficient reasons to demand at least an explanation from the member of Congress to whom he is credited.

THE FLORIDA NAVAL CADETSHIP. THE CHARGE THAT MR. PURMAN SOLD IT FOR \$300 -THE EXPLANATION-A RELATIVE OF MR. LAMAR

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The basis of the charge that Representative Purman sold a cadetship is explained in this way by one of Mr. Purman's friends. It was suggested to Mr. Purman that a son of a wealthy and prominent Democrat in his district would be glad to go to the Naval Academy. Mr. Purman suggested in 'cturn that this lad's father might find it convenient to give two or three hundred dollars to assist in defraying the expenses of Mr. Purman's campaign. Mr. Purman had no personal conversation with the boy's father. The latter shortly began to boast that his son was to be appointed to the Naval Academy, and that a Radical Congressman was to be paid \$300 for doing it. Mr. Purman, hearing of this, declined to appoint the boy, but did appoint in his stead one Brearly, said to be a nephew of as this: Brearly is a nephew of Mr. Lamar's dead

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 8, 1876. A. F. Ryan, and several others, were before the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads to-day, and were examined in regard to a number of bids for mail routes, recently filed at the Post-Office Department by a lad named Reynolds, it is claimed, for Kittle, the mail contractor who was so prominent in the Hines postal fraud case recently before the criminal Court of this District. According to the statement of Mr. Rvan, he (Ryan) was one of the bondsmen on the bids, Kittle having secured him as such.

The House Committee on the District Real Estate Pool held a session to-day, when the question of requiring Mr Hallett Kilbourn to respond to the subpena duces tecum, served upon him last week, ordering him to produce before the Committee certain booss and statements relating to the real estate pool, was further considered.
The questions are: Has the Committee the power to
compel their production, and if so, is it admissible to do
so! The Committee will announce their decision at their
meeting on Saturday next.

The Saturday for the House Committee an Com-

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Commerce (with Elijah Ward as Chairman) has before it the bill authorizing American owners to register foreign, built vessels. The bill seems to have no friends either in or out of the Committee, a large number of remit strances against its passage having been presented. Th Sub-Committee will soon close the hearing upon th

Senator Cameron's 77th birthday was passed to-day. He was warmly congratulated by brother Senators, and was given a complimentary dinner this evening. He is as strong and vigorous as he has been apparently for past 15 years. Every faculty is perfect, and he is in

xcellent spirits.

The House Indian Affairs Committee heard Mesers. Ross, Bryant, and Adair to-day in opposition to the Oklohoma bill, which proposes a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory. Mr. E. C. Boudinot made an argument in favor of the measure.

rgument in layor of the measure.

The sub-Committee of the Committee on Elections of the House have reported the facts in the Florida contested case. The report is regarded as favorable to

the Judiciary to-day, on the Southern Pacific Railroad investigation, but expressed the profoundest imporance of any of its mysterious workings.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, March 8 .- The Senate, in Excutive session, to-day confirmed the following no

of Virginia to be United States Consul at Dessien, Samuel Iannah to be Collector of Customs for the District of Williamette, Gregory, Thomas B. Catron to be United States Attoriety for New Mexico.

Postmatters—Irving M. Thompson at Albion, N. Y.; N. D. Meacham at Berea, Ohlo; N. K. Mackenzie at Weilsville, Ohlo, (For Eegular Report of Congr. revoid Proceedings see Second Page.)

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

PLAN OF THE STRUCTURE-AWARD OF CONTRACTS. The plans and specifications of the Hudson River Suspension Bridge were recently submitted to a board of engineers for examination. The specifications,

descriptions, plans, &c. are very long.

The general plan of the bridge is a suspended girder, with parallel and cradled cables, and two decks, one upon and one within the girder. There will be a great girder of wrought iron, 1,680 feet long, carried by wrought iron towers and cables of steel links and pins Every possible precaution is to be taken in the manufacture of the steel to produce strength, toughness, and uniformity of texture. The specifications state that each link when finished will be subjected to a strain, by actual force, equal to 20,000 pounds to every square inch of section; the steel use i in the links and pine shall have a limit of elasticity, without set, of at least 40,000 pounds to the square inch of acction of the original area, and a final breaking strength of at least 80,000 pounds to the square inch. The fisure of the pine will be a true cylinder from end to end, between the head and nut. The links near the middle of the span will be about 25 feet long between the centers of the eyes, and so much longer between the centers of the eyes, toward the towers, that the herizontal distance between the eyes when in position will be 25 feet; the sectional area of the largest links, in the middle of the link, is not intended to be more than 8 inches. The towers are made of cells of wrought iron to the The towers are made of cells of wrought iron to the ight of the track of the railroad, which is to be 190 feet above high water; above the tracks there are to be eight columns, 11 feet in diameter and 80 feet high. In each saddle chamber in the pediment of each tower there are to be twelve saddles and two pa rs of compensating levers. All the saddles and two pa rs of compensating levers. All the saddles and levers for the stay system and their sattachments are to be carried upon one large frame, that extends across the saddle chambers in both directions and over the heads of all the eight columns of the towers. The various parts of the saddles and the attachments for the levers of the stay system will all be worked in together on the frame above described. All these parts will move together, enough to compensate the expansion and contraction of the main back stays that is not taken up by the tower itself. The motions of the saddles will be made upon steel rollers under the carrying frame, between steel faces. The cables are to be anchored at either end in the solid rock. There is to

bridge, and a carriage-way of 16 feet clear width on the lower deck.

The report of the Beard of Engineers was given to the New-England Railway Company yesterday. It states that the bridge, constructed in accordance with the designs and specifications, will be permanent and durable, and will possess sufficient strength for the purpose intended. The report is signed by Gen. Charles B. Stuart, Gen. John Newton, Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, and J. M. Wisson of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The contract for the construction of the bridge has been given to the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., and the contract for grading the railway line between Turner's, on the Eric Railway, and some point south of Lake Mah-pac, on the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway, has been given to W. D. Warren, formerly of the latter railway.

THE TWEED JURY'S VERDICT.

DAMAGES OVER SIX MILLIONS.

RESULT OF THE GREAT CIVIL SUIT AGAINST THE CHIEF OF THE RING-THE JURY DECLARE THE PEOPLE ENTITLED TO \$6,537,117 38-JUDGE WESTBROOK'S CHARGE-DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S EFFORTS TO DELAY JUDGMENT.

The trial of the suit of the people against Tweed, generally known as the six million suit, was ended yesterday, so far as the jury is concerned. The action was brought under an act of 1875, an earlier suit with the same purpose having failed because the law did not then permit the people to sue for moneys due to a to bail in \$3,000,000, but escaped from the Sheriff, and after various efforts for delay, this trial was begun before a special jury. One effort to secure a struck jury failed, 13. On Feb. 8, the actual trial was entered upon. Judge Westbrook yesterday charged the jury, his charge occupying about an hour in delivery, and in a little over two bours the jury brought in a verdict for damages against Tweed for \$6,537,117 38, of which \$4,719,900 35 was for principal and \$1,817,177 03 for interest. On the opening of the Court Mr. Field presented addi-

tional requests to charge on behalf of the defendant Tweed, and the discussion of these requests occupied the

Judge Westbrook then began his charge, speaking briefly of the importance of the case. On questions of law he warned the jurors to take his ruling implicitly and without criticism. On questions of fact they were not to base their verdict on any opinion he might seem to express. The question of the constitutionality of the act of 1875, giving the people the right to sue for these frauds, was not a question for the jurors, who must regard this suit as properly brought. Judge Westbrook briefly reviewed the charge of the complaint, that under the act of 1870 appointing the defendant one of three Auditors to puss on certain claims, he did not do that duty, but conspired with others to have false and fraudulent bills paid, amounting in the aggregate to six millions and upward.

The first question for the jurers was, Was there a conspiracy ! Leaving the weight to be given to the evidence m, the Judge reviewed briefly he direct evidence on that point-first, of Garvey, who swore to a direct dealing with Tweed in 1867 to defraud the county, to Tweed's direction to him to deal afterward with Woodward, to his having secured through these bills mone sen to Tweed for use in Albany in aiding legislation, and his bills for work done on the houses of Tweed, Connolly, and others; second, of Ingersoll, who swore that Tweed referred him to Woodward, and that he sometimes took Tweed's 25 per cent to him; that under one arrangement 25 per cent was added for Tweed and 10 for Connolly; that afterward 55 per cent was added, and under the audit law-the law under which these warrants were issued-65 per cent, 25 for Tweed, 20 for Connolly, 10 Sweeny, and 5 each for Woodward and Watson.

Another piece of evidence was the only act which the Auditors appeared to have done in concert—the resolu-tion which the plaintiff's counsel argued meant that the Auditors would not audit but pay on the certificate of cierks or chairmen of committees, and the absence of all proof that they ever again met. It was for the jury to draw the inference. But if the Auditors meant honestly to do their duty, why should they thus preclude all chance of inquiry 1 Another source of evidence was in the bank books, in which the coincidence of the 25 per cent deposit in Tweed's accounts was so frequently seen It was for the jurors to say whether this thing, happening over and over ag to, did not justify the that there was an agreement as charged. They might draw the inference from all these coincidences that there was a division of these moneys and an agreement to do what the facts showed to have been done.

If a conspiracy did exist, then each conspirator was liable to the full extent of the wrong that the conspiracy The question was what damages should be caused. awarded! The answer was, the entire money received, if the county was injured to that extent, but if part was justly due from the county, then as to that the city was not wronged, and the jurors should deduct that amount. Thus, if 50 per cent was just, they should find for only 50 | search of other bondsmen. rants; with them the jury had nothing to do. The ques tion was, how much of the bills rendered and paid by these warrants was justly due and owing! Now, as to Garvey said 20 per cent was fair at another. Considering all things, 35 per cent was about fair. They would remember some of Garvey's bills to cover the \$50,000 sent to Albany, and the work done for Connolly, Tweed, and others on their houses, were woolly fraudulent. George S. Miller conceded that 35 per cent of his bulk gave him a presty large profit. Keyser added 3315 per cent, which he says was a just addition for interest and expenses in collecting; but if he added it not as interest, but for division among the conspirators, it was not just, and not to be deducted. He had included in his bills both city and county claims, and though this Board of Audit had no business with city claims, yet in view of the city and county being coterminous in territory and tax-paying population, he (the Judge) should direct the jurors to deduct the just portion of those bills, whether

It was said that there was no proof that the bills of A Hail, A. W. Lockwood, The Transcript Association, and others, amounting to something over \$600,000, were fraudulent, but if they found that they were handled and figured over like the others, and that part went to Tweed, they might infer that like the others they were fraudulent and in similar proportions. As to the warrants on which the indersements were forged, it was claimed that Tweed was not responsible, because it was not shown that he had assented to the foregry. But if there was a conspir acy to defraud, and this act was done in pursuance of it, and the defendant acquiesced in the acts by receiving his share of the profits, then he was responsible. All the detalls of a fraud to be committed could not be anticipated, but any act done in furtherance of the common agreement and purpose was the act of all. If they found there was no conspiracy, then Tweed was responsible only for the moneys he actually received.

The burden of proof of fraud was on the plaintiff, but where it had been shown that there was general fraud, or that any bill was tiuctured with fraud, it was for the defense to show how much of it was honest.

Judge Westbrook closed with an earnest and solem

appeal to the jury to do in this matter right and justice. The jury retired at a quarter past one o'clock, and did not return uptil half past three. Their verdict was given

Principal \$4,719,940 35 Interest from Sept. 1, 187 , to March 1, 1876. 1,817,177 03 The announcement of the verdict caused a great sensa-

tion, but all applause r demonstration was at once re-

Mr. Field at once moved that the exceptions be heard in the first instance at General Term—a motion which if successful will delay the entry of any judgment on the verdict until the case can be argued and decided thereclaiming that in the magnitude of the case and the novelty of some of the questions there was reason for such a delay. He repeated at some length the points made by him on his argument on Friday to dismiss the complaint. Mr. Carter strenuously resisted any such delay, arguing that Tweed had steadily sought to delay all proceedings against him, was reputed to have been carefully concealing his property, and now when after such an elaborate trial, a verdiet had been ob-

tained, the people should not be debarred from pursuing the defendant's property by all legal means. Judge Westbrook reserved his decision for a day or two staying the entry of judgment. Mr. Carter asked an extra allowance of one per cent on the verdict, and after some discussion Judge Westbrook reserved his decision on tha

point also. The \$1,000,000 suit against Tweed is set down for Monday next, but owing to the sickness of Mr. Peckham, Mr. O'Conor is inclined to think it will not be tried for two or three weeks.

THE CORRUPT SECRETARY.

GEN. RICE SELLS A TRADERSHIP FOR HALF THE PROFITS-A BILL PASSED INTENDED TO SECURE MR. MARSH'S RETURN.

Gen. Belknap was taken before the criminal court n Washington yesterday by a police officer, and his bail fixed at \$25,000. He was suffering in mind extremely. Mr. Clymer's Committee obtained the fact from a Texan post-trader that he only ned his appointment, after great difficulty and delay, by agreeing to pay Gen. Rice half the profits. Gen. Rice was apparently always able to secure things of this sort from Mr. Belknap. The House passed a bill to protect witnesses testifying before committees of Congress. During the debate Republicans asserted that Mr. Marsh's flight to Canada was not due to any action of the President.

THE ARREST OF MR. BELKNAP. AT THE COURT-ROOM-BONDSMEN AT LAST OB-TAINED.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The formal arrest of Gen. Belknap was made to-day by Major Richards, chief of the police force of this District, shortly before noon. Accompanied by Mr. Carpenter of counsel for the accused, he rode in a close carriage to Mr. Belknap's residence, and with no delay conveyed the ex-Secretary to the Police Court. The arrest did not occasion any shock, as Mr. Belknap had been prepared for it, though he could not conceal his great distress. On the way to the Police Court, Mr. Belknap conversed some with regard to his deplorable situation, and gave evidence of the shame he felt at having been for so long under the immediate surveillance of the police remarking, in relation thereto, that the action of the Secret Service men in reporting that he had intentions of flight were unwarranted by any circumstance that had taken place, and the subsequent imprisonment, he thought, was unnecessary and unkind, even if he had encouraged any such idea. When the party arrived at the Court to-day the

oom was nearly full of lawyers and others interested in the case of the United States against Bryant and Craig, which was about to be resumed. None of those present expected the appearance of Mr. Belknap at so early an hour in the day, the impression having gone out that his case would not be called until late in the afternoon, but the hour had been changed in order to avoid a crowd. Mr. Belknap took a seat in the bar, and took no notice of any of the surroundings. His head was bowed, and part of the time he shaded his eyes with his hand.

May it please your Honor, in the case of the complaint gainst Gen. Beiknap, I appear as counsel, and desire to saive an examination, and am prepared to give ball in he sum of \$25,000, which I am informed is the amount which has been fixed. Mr. Birney, for the Government, stated that that

amount was satisfactory, although he was not aware that any particular sum had been agreed upon. The Court stated that if the counsel for the Govnment was satisfied the bail would be received.

was not until a few moments after 4 n'clock that a friend appeared in the person of Mr. Wm. P. Rapley, a well-known citizen and owner of the National Theater building in this city, who came to the relief of Mr. Belknap. At about the same time also appeared Mr. Blair, of his counsel, who was also ready and willing to become his surety, but the bail bond was signed by Mr. Rapley for the full amount. He was thus relieved from the anxiety concerning a longer occupancy of the dismal room in which he had passed a large portion of the day. Mr. Belknap, entering a carriage with his counsel and his bondsman, rode to his home. The gentleman who had been relied upon to become the security did not appear during the day.

THE FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE. REPUBLICANS SHOW THE PRESIDENT NOT RESPONSE

BILLS TO PROTECT WITNESSES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

resolution was passed without opposition. When Mr. Knott called the previous question on having put on record their protest against the pas

Mr. Knott divided the hour, to which he was entitled in closing the debate, as he had promised, with his Republican colleague on the Committee,

MR. BELKNAP IN CUSTODY. HELD TO \$25,000 BAIL-FURTHER REVELATIONS-

DELAY IN OBTAINING BAIL-A WEARY AFTERNOON [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Mr. Carpenter said :

Through some cause the gentleman who was to go upon Gen. Belknap's bond. Mr. D. A. Connolly, failed to make his appearance at the court, and Mr. Carpenter started on a tour in search of him. In the mean time Gen. Belknap, a perfect picture of woe, had retired to another room in the building to await the return of his counsel with his bondsman. The waiting, which at first was thought would of brief duration, was prolonged for two hours, when Mr. Carpenter returned with the report that he had been unable to find Mr. Connolly; but he had sent several messengers to look him up that this delay had grown out of a misunderstanding as to the hour the case was to come up, it having been given out that it would be later in the day, and the only thing they could do would be to wait a while. Gen. Belknap rose and held a few moments' conversation with Mr. Carpenter in a low tone, and then paced the room, seeming somewhat agitated as well as very much depressed in spirits. Subsequently Mr. Carpenter called out Mr. Wm. A. who was in the court-room, and who, it will be remembered, was the Washington lawyer in the Babcock case, and the two started in

BLE FOR MARSH'S FLIGHT-PASSAGE OF THE

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The Republicans in the House recovered to-day some of the ground which they lost in yesterday's debate. Mr. Knott early in the afternoon reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the fact of the preparation of articles of impeachment of ex-Secretary Belknap, and a resolution recommitting the subject for the purpose of securing the testimony of other witnesses. The resolution was accompanied by two bills for the protection of witnesses who testify before committees of Congress. The first of these bills was in substance the same as that passed by Congress in 1857, and copied into THE TRIBUNE a day or two ago. It protects the witness from criminal presecution on account of any matter in regard to which he may testify before a Committee of Congress under protest. Mr. Knott, in his speech in support of the bill, went over some of the ground covered by other members during the debate of yesterday, and reiterated the accusation that Mr. Marsh had been frightened out of the country by orders issued by the President and his Cabinet for the prosecution of all connected with the Belknap bribery. The

the bill, many Republicans, among them Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hoar, appealed to him for an opportunity to debate it briefly and to amend it, provided it should be found that it was imperfect in some of its provisions. This privilege Mr. Knott, supported by the Democrats, refused to grant, and on his motion to second the previous question on the third reading of the bill the Republicans refused to vote, thus leaving the House without a quorum. This is one of the ordinary tricks of filibustering when the party which is in the majority is not strong enough in numbers to preserve a quorum of the House without the help of some members of the opposition. The first call of the House, which occupied fully half an hour, showed the presence of more than 230 members, but when the vote was again taken on seconding the previous question, all the Republicans except about a dozen' again refused to vote, and the second call of the House was ordered. This might have been continued all night, but the Republicans, sage of the bill without due consideration, allowed the previous question to be seconded, when the vote was taken upon it for the third time.

Judge Lawrence, and allowed five minutes to Mr.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE SENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPU-

Paris. Wednesday, March 8, 1876. The newly elected legislative bodies met at Versailles to-day for the first time. The town presents a nore crowded and brilliant aspect than even during the last Assembly. The Chamber of Deputies, headed by M. Raspail, and the Senators by M. Gaulthier de Rumilly, as Senior Presidents, proceeded to the Hercules Saloon in the Palace, where the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier occupied the post of honor surrounded by the Bureau of the old Assembly, Messrs. Dufaure, Leon Say, Wallon,

The Duke said: Welcome, new and freely-elected representatives of the public power. Universal suffrage has sanction d the Constitution of the 25th of February, which is the work of conciliation and appearement, thus acquiring a double authority. You have to continue to protect your predecessors' task and rally around President MacMahon to insure the order, peace, and repose necessary for the country to repair the disasters of the past, and support the burdens of the future. M. Gaulthier de Rumilly said: The Senate, the guar-

and Calllaux.

dian of the Constitution, will insure peace and security, and support the constitutional President. M Dufaure then said that President MacMahon charged him to declare that with the aid of God and with the cooperation of the Chambers he would govern con-

formably to the law and endeavor to promote the honor and interests of the country.

The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier then formally transferred his powers, and the Chambers commenced th

regular sittings. Mr. Raspail and M. Gaulthier de Rumilly delivered short and moderate inaugural addresses.

The Chamber of Deputies provisionally elected M Grévy President, he receiving 414 votes against 20, and M. Rameau, Vice-Pr sident.

The Chambers will commence verifying the elections

SPANISH NOTES.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 8, 1876. In the Cortes to-day a member interrogated the Government in regard to the recent capture of an English merchantman by Spanish coast guards, and the recapture of the vessel by its own crew. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, stated that he had made representations to the British Minister in Madrid, demanding satisfaction and p otesting against the contraband trade

pursued by English vessels from Gibraltar. A royal decree permits the Carlists who fled from the country since the 1st day of February to return to Spain, if they do so within forty days. Leaders must first swear allegiance, but all Carlists who formerly held offices in Spain are excluded.

The newspapers announce that Gen. Molins has been ordered to request the French Government to expel all Spanish Republicans in France.

> THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. LONDON, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

Reuter's telegrams from Vienna state that the special dispatch to the Venice Tempo yesteriny, stating that the republic had been proclaimed in Servia, the Obrevovitch dynasty deposed, and Prince Milan himself escorted to the frontier, is entirely unfounded. Perfect order and tranquillity prevail throughout Servia. There have been no disturbances since the insignificant rising at Kragujewatz during the communal elections a few days ago. Even those were immediately suppressed.

SERIOUS DEFEAT OF THE TURKS. LONDON, Thursday, March 9, 1876. The Times correspondent at Ragusa says a telegram from Cettiuje states that the insurgents under Peko and Sociea attacked the Turks last Monday at Muratovizza while returning from Goransko.

The Turks were routed and pursued to Lipuik, losing about 800 men, and horses, ammunition, and cannon. The correspondent declares that the information comes from a trustworthy source.

BRITISH OPINION OF MINISTER DANA. LONDON, Wednesday, March 8, 1876. The Daily News this morning says:

The Dauly News this morning says:

The appointment of Richard H. Dana, i.e., as American
Minister to the Court of St. James is one of the most acceptable that could be suggested. It revives the old
tradition of honoring men of letters with important positions. Mr. Dana will be welcome here on many accounts.

The appointment seems to indicate a return to a healthter
sense of public duty in the distribution of posts.

THE REVOLT IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, March 8 .- The British mail steamer om Vera Cruz arrived here to-day, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 1st inst. In most parts of the country the revolutionary movements were subsiding. Alatorre remained at Yonhultlan, but had not yet occupied Oaxaca. The battle which continuists. A queer cir-february demoralized the revolutionists. A queer cir-emistance of the present revolution is that manifestoes have been issued by three chiefs, Gens Diaz, Rochi, and Negrete, and neither of them command any revolution-ists. Diaz remains at Brownsville; the whereabouts of Negrete are nuknown, and Bocha is reported that bonato of 1,000 men somewhere. It was reported that Donato Guerra's army at Jalisco is disbanded. Altogether the spirit of the country appeared unfavorable to the revolu-tion ats, although bands had "pronounced" almost ov-grywhere to which oc

erywhere
In Yucatan the troops had executed some revolutionist
prisoners. The revolutionists had retaliated, executing
some federal officers. Numerous engagements between
the regular troops and the revolutionists were reported.

PROTECTION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA. March 8 .- In the House last night Mr. Workman moved an amendment to the motion to go into Committee on the Supply bill. The amendment read

as follows:

This House deeply regrets that the Government has not proposed to Parliament a policy of increased protection to our various and important manufacturing to-dustries, the large amount now invested herein and their present depressed condition rendering such a policy necessary to restore them to a condition of pro-Gen. Meigs recommended in August, 1864, that the Kentucky Central Railroad should be paid for future which was done. He took the ground however that the accounts were closed for the preceding period. The Company controverted this position by reference to

their present depressed condition rendering such a policy necessary to restore them to a condition of prosperity.

Sir John A. McDonald said he welcomed Mr. Workman's motion as one of direct want of confidence in the Government, and expressed the opinion that the circumstances of the country called for a policy of Protection both to manufacturers and agriculturists. He read a passage from an edition of John Smart Mill's work in support of Protection, and said our national obligations would require for many years to come heavy faxation, and direct taxation was an impossibility. This, he argued, made an increase in customs duties essential, and alleged that the podey of his Government since 1859 had been the same as that he now advocated and applanded. Mr. McEbonald that John Stuart Mill had, in a letter to Horace Greeley, publicly withdrawn the public statements he made on P ofection. Mr. Mac curie avowed his lifeting disapproval of Protection, and distrates the success of Fr e Trade by reference to the repeal of the British Navigation laws on the one hand, and the evils of Protection by its effect on American shipping on the other. He went on to show that Protection, if effectual, meant no revenue from customs and a poll-tax upon the people to supply the deticency. At the conclusion of Mr. Mackenzle's speech, the House divided on the amend-

meant no revenue from customs and a poll-fax upon the people to supply the deficiency. At the conclusion of Mr. Mackenzle's speech, the House divided on the amend-ment, and the vote stood: Yeas, 64; Nays, 119. SUICIDE IN FRONT OF THE POST-OFFICE.

Last evening, about 1112 o'clock, James Kelly attempted to commit suicide in front of the Post-

Office, by shooting himself in the left breast. The report of the pistol was heard by Officer Santord of the Twenty-sixth Precinct and the switchman of the street cars, who hastened in the direction indicated by the report, and found the wounded man lying in front, near the main entrance to the Post-Office. Au ambulance was called and the wounded man taken to the Twentysixth Precinct Station-House, under the City Hall, whence he was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital. he was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital. While lying upon the floor of the station-house, in reply to questions, Keily gave his name and said that his mother lived at No. 112 West Twentiethest. When the officers moved him he groaned, and said "I'm a souther of Kearney's Brigade, let me die like a man with my books on." It was learned that he had been a solider of the late war, in which he had lost an arm. He had been an inmate of the Soldier's Homes in Newark and in Dayton, Ohio. He drew his pension yesterday He had been in the restaurant of Oliver O. Branch, at Park-row and Annest, during the evening, and told the person in charge that he would never see him again. He got some paper and a penelizand wrote a letter to his mother, in which he spoke about his burtal. He will probably die.

CRIMES AND: CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPIE.

SPRINGFIEND, Mass., March S.—Addie I., Walker, alias Addie I. Stanley, a bold condence operator, was arrested at Northampton yesterday for swindling Columbus C. Orcutt of Warren out of about \$3,000.

ST. LOUIS, March S.—R. J. Schenok, cashier of the Iron Mountain Bank, committed suicide this morning with a pistol. His wife committed suicide the morning with a pistol. His wife committed suicide the morning with a pistol. His wife committed suicide the same manner a few days ago, which probably led to this act.

St. LOUIS, March S.—Mabel Hall, an English haliet girl at the Theater Comique, was abot at 1 o'clock tria morning, in one of the refreshment rooms at the theater, by Edgar M. Moore, who then shot himself in the head. Both will probably die. CRIMES AND! CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March S.—The joint resolution providing for female suffrage, which passed the House two weeks uso, failed to pass the Senate to-day by a vote of Yeas, 22; Nays, 24. Yeas, 22; Nays. 24.

DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—The case of C. J.

Rieller, Judge of the Circuit Court, against James E. Scripps,
publisher of The Avening Nees, for libel, was decided to-day
by a vertication the plaintiff, giving \$4,500 damages.